

# WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair; slightly warmer; variable winds.

# The



# Times

The Circulation of THE TIMES Yesterday WAS  
**39,232**  
COPIES.

NO. 1,174.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1897—TWENTY PAGES.

THREE CENTS.

## WEYLER IS READY TO LEAVE

He Knows a Liberal Cabinet Will Mean His Recall.

## DENUNCIATION OF CAMPOS

It Is the Impression in Havana That Senor Dupuy de Lome Will Not Be Disturbed The Cuban Forces Have Two Successful Skirmishes With the Spaniards.

Havana, via Key West, June 5.—Gen. Weyler has arrived in Havana. It is said that he is prepared to embark for Spain, leaving the Marquis of Alameda in command of the island as soon as the news comes that a liberal cabinet is in power in Spain.

The press censor has not yet permitted the details of the cabinet crisis in Spain to be published here. Many reports are in circulation, some affirming that Martinez Campos has been called by the Queen to form a cabinet, others that Gen. Polanco is the coming man, while most reports say that Sagasta will be the premier. The bitterest comments are passed in the captain-general's palace on Gen. Martinez Campos, who is supposed to have personal feelings of animosity against Gen. Weyler.

Well-informed persons here say that Senor Dupuy de Lome will remain in Washington. He became minister owing to the belief prevalent at Madrid, during Mr. Cleveland's administration, that he was a personal friend of Mr. Olney and would have much influence with Mr. Cleveland. It is hoped in Madrid that the Spanish minister will be equally influential with the present administration.

The Cuban leader, Robau, received a letter from Gen. Montaner, near Sagua, threatening to exile his family, living in that town, if he did not surrender. Robau answered that he would never surrender to Spain and challenged Montaner to a fight.

The Spanish general started out of Sagua with his column to meet Robau, and the engagement took place a few miles from the town. Montaner had to retire, leaving forty-two dead on the field and carrying over 100 wounded with him. Col. Tejada, of the Spaniards, narrowly escaped being captured.

In Havana province, the Cubans, under Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, had an engagement with the battalion of Guadalupe, near Caraballo, compelling it to retire.

## PHIVATION AMONG FISHERMEN.

Bad Weather Has Made the Mackerel Season a Failure.

Halifax, N. S., June 5.—Great privation exists among the shore fishermen of this province. The mackerel season has so far been a failure, and during the past two weeks there have been on the local grounds no less than 150 vessels of all classes, and not 100 barrels were taken. Long-continued bad weather is the cause. If the second run of mackerel fails it will mean starvation for hundreds on this coast.

Mingled with this dread of impending poverty is indignation. The people say the Gloucester schooners deliberately sail through their nets, quite indifferent to the damage done, which has been considerable. A complaint is to be made to the Dominion government.

## McCONNELL COMMITS SUICIDE.

Defaulting Bank President Prefers Death to Imprisonment.

Ocala, Fla., June 5.—R. B. McConnell, the defaulting president of the now defunct Merchants' National Bank, committed suicide here this afternoon by shooting himself.

New and startling developments in the bank's business were discovered today by Receiver Stapleton. His discoveries were very much to the discredit of the president, and a warrant for McConnell's arrest was issued.

Great excitement prevails and the suicide has caused more talk than was caused by the failure of the bank.

## SOUTH AMERICAN DELEGATES.

Arrangements to Receive the Visitors Next Tuesday Morning.

An elaborate program for the entertainment of the South American delegates who will visit this city Tuesday next has been arranged by a special committee of the Washington Board of Trade.

The delegates will be met Tuesday at the Baltimore and Potomac station at 8:40 o'clock, proceeding at once to the Capitol and Congressional Library, and from there to the Arlington Hotel, where lunch will be served about 12:30 o'clock.

At the conclusion of the lunch the delegates will be driven to the Executive Mansion, where they will be received by President McKinley, after which a tour will be made through the northwestern section of the city, including the Soldiers' Home.

The reception committee is as follows: S. W. Woodward, president; Hon. John B. Wright, Arthur W. Greenleaf, Mayor George B. Harris, Thomas W. Smith, Joseph S. E. Parker, B. T. Janney, S. W. Curdison, W. C. Dodge, O. T. Crosby, Colin Studds, Charles J. Bell, Major Henry L. Blaine, A. P. Farlow, Frank Bume, Thomas Southwick, Col. H. P. Brown, W. E. Thompson, Prof. Edmund Frank J. Donnay, E. G. Schaffer, W. P. Van Wick.

Suicide in the Jersey Woods.

Orange, N. J., June 5.—The body of a large, well-dressed man, lying face-downward, was found in the woods near West Orange this morning, by a grocer's clerk. On his body were found papers identifying him as Andrew B. Coghlan. An empty two-ounce bottle labeled "laudanum" was found beside the body. Before taking the poison Coghlan had spread out newspapers on the wet ground. He was about fifty years old and is said to have been well known in Whippany, Morrisstown.

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## COLUMBIA'S BIG VICTORY.

Easily Wins the Intercollegiate Bicycle Championship.

New York, June 5.—Columbia University scored a decisive victory in the intercollegiate bicycle championships held at Manhattan Beach today. Her riders captured five firsts, four seconds, and one third place, scoring five points. Yale scored two points, and Pennsylvania one. The attendance was less than 1,500.

The track was in excellent condition, and records were set by the board in three events. The Columbia team sustained its title to the championship by defeating the long and short distance cracks from the different colleges. The Princeton team did not compete.

The Yale riders failed to justify the high estimation in which they were held. Capt. Hill, who was expected to prove a dangerous rival to the Columbia men, rode in rather poor form. In the five mile race Schade, of Georgetown, was conceded to have the best chance. He held the lead until near the end, but Dawson jumped to the front in the home stretch, pulling Hays along with him, and both riders passed the tape a wheel apart. Schade beat Waterman out by a very small margin for third place.

Summary: Quarter mile, final heat—Won by H. H. Fearing, Jr., Columbia; L. B. Powell, Columbia; second, J. I. Butler, Yale; third, H. J. Webster, Swarthmore, fourth, Time, 1:13-5-5.

One mile, final heat—Won by Ray Dawson, Columbia; L. A. Powell, Columbia; second, J. I. Butler, Yale; third, H. J. Webster, Swarthmore, fourth, Time, 1:13-5-5.

Half mile, final heat—Won by L. A. Powell, Columbia; W. H. Fearing, Columbia; second, H. K. Bird, Columbia; third, H. P. White, Harvard, fourth, Time, 1:06-3-5.

Five miles—Won by Ray Dawson, Columbia; W. H. Fearing, Columbia; second, F. L. Schade, Georgetown; third, H. S. Waterman, Columbia; fourth, F. C. Everett, Stevens, fifth, Time, 11:50-1-5.

One-mile tandem—Won by L. A. Powell and Ray Dawson, Columbia; R. J. and J. S. Williams, University of Pennsylvania; second, J. T. Walker and J. W. Anderson, Yale; third, C. B. Benedict and D. Howard, Yale; fourth, Time, 2:10-1-5.

## MURDEROUS NEGRO HUNG

He Tried to Kill the Family of H. J. Hewson.

He Confessed His Crime, and Said He Was Sorry He Had Not Been Successful.

St. Augustine, Fla., June 5.—News was received here this evening of the lynching at or near Orangeville, St. John's county, on the St. Johns River, of a negro named Isaac Barrett, for attempting to murder the entire family of H. J. Hewson, on Thursday, at midnight.

Barrett entered their house at midnight and struck Mr. Hewson a fearful blow on the head with a heavy club, knocking him senseless. Mrs. Hewson was awakened. As she turned over Barrett struck her a blow, stunning her for a moment. Their little son, aged eleven, came running in, awakened by the noise, and the negro attacked him, flooring him with a blow that cracked his skull.

The intruder then went into the next room, and, finding the girl getting up, attacked her, forcing her back on the bed. The girl fought bravely for her life and shrieked for help. The negro choked her and she scratched his face terribly. In the struggle the wash stand was knocked down, and the negro, fearing that some one was coming, jumped through the window and fled. After the girl regained consciousness she went into the other room and tried to aid her parents. Soon after a knock was heard, and Barrett, who had worked on the place, came and asked if aid was wanted, saying he had heard some noise. He came in and asked the girl. She did not recognize him as the intruder. He remained till morning and then went for aid.

Yesterday at noon the neighbors came, and after some sharp work Barrett was arrested, as all the clues lead to his cabin. He was taken in a wagon by Capt. Patterson and William Bretin. As they were going along toward the magistrate's office Barrett jumped from the wagon and seized a gun as he did so. Leaving it at their heads, he swore to kill them if they did not turn the wagon back and return. They did so.

Soon afterward two other men were met, but, being unarmed, they could do nothing except argue with Barrett. The negro had worked himself into a rage, and several times he raised the gun as if to shoot them, but he was pacified, and as soon as the men got near the river he jumped out of the wagon on his back, and in a second he was a prisoner. They tied him and put him in the wagon. Seeing that his game was up, he admitted the assaults upon the family, saying that he was sorry that he did not kill them all. He said he intended to kill the governor and the president as soon as he got near the river. The men went along a little further toward Orangeville, when suddenly a band of men, masked, appeared with uplifted guns and compelled a halt.

Barrett cried out defiantly at first, but seeing the stern faces of the men, he wilted and cried for mercy. He was helped out and the band marched out to the woods with him. The negro shouted with all his might, praying and cursing by turns. The men compelled Capt. Patterson to return the way he came and to ask no questions.

Late this afternoon it was learned that Barrett's body adorned a live oak tree near the river.

Mr. and Mrs. Hewson are badly off, the latter's life being in jeopardy. The boy's life is despaired of. The girl was in hysterics all day, and is in a critical condition tonight.

Popular opinion, while against lynching, has approved mob law in this instance owing to the aggravated nature of the crime. Barrett worked for Hewson and had always been regarded as a quiet negro. In his confession he stated that the fact that old man Hewson owed him money, and that Mrs. Hewson had called him a "nigger," caused his murderous attack.

## State Island Golfers Win.

New York, June 5.—In the 36-hole match at the State Island Cricket and Baseball Club links today, between the teams of the home club and the Philadelphia Country Club, the visitors were defeated, by 42 holes to 3. Last fall, when the Staten Islanders played at the Philadelphia links under the same conditions, they were beaten by 18 holes, and they more than evened matters up today.



## BOGUS CABLE NEWS.

Some of the Methods of the Associated Press Exposed.

New York, June 5.—The Tribune today, in common with other New York papers, which are members of the Associated Press, printed an alleged cable dispatch, from Constantinople, purporting to contain the text of the message sent by the Sultan Nicholas to the Sultan, on May 17, after the fall of Donkoko, asking for the cessation of hostilities.

The New York Sun, on May 29, printed a cable dispatch from London, giving the full text of this message and the Sultan's reply thereto. A comparison of the message of the Sun printed by the Tribune, more than two weeks ago, with that printed in the Associated Press papers today, shows that the "text" of the message sent out by the latter organization is garbled and inaccurate in several important particulars.

The Sun will print tomorrow both dispatches in full under the caption: "Press News Performance. How Good People Get Perverted." Adding this comment: "This is very interesting. It shows that the members of the great criminal news trust are not averse to the pettiest of swindles on their readers and themselves. Here is the Sun's steering and unimpeachable news garbled, after sixteen days' interval, into a logorrhea, with a fraudulent date! We congratulate our late and thoroughly subdued associates upon their relish for stale fish and unimpeachable crow. And this, by the way, recalls a heretofore unprinted incident:

"Leave nothing undone to cripple the Sun." WHITE-LAW REID.

## ASK FOR A RECEIVER.

Important Move of Some Southern Railroad Stockholders.

Atlanta, Ga., June 5.—The news comes from Macon today that a number of stockholders have prepared a petition and presented it to the United States court at Macon for the appointment of a temporary receiver for the Southern Railway.

This is intended to break up the consolidation of the roads now comprising the Southern system, the petition resting on that provision of the constitution which prohibits one competing line from purchasing or operating another.

## TESLA'S GREAT DISCOVERY

He Claims That He Can Send Telegraph Messages Without Wires.

A Wonderful Machine That He Has Invented Can Carry Messages Through the Earth.

New York, June 5.—At last Nicolas Tesla has reached a point in his investigation of the possibility of telegraphing without wires to make a positive announcement of his achievements.

Mr. Tesla declares that he has produced electrical device with which he can actually send and receive messages by a system which can be so applied as to make it possible for an operator in New York to communicate with ease and certainty with the people of any part of the earth, and, perhaps, even with those of the stars, if any of these are inhabited.

"The machines which I have completed," Mr. Tesla said today, "will carry messages through the earth for a distance of twenty miles or so. I have sent and received signals with them and I feel confident that I am not mistaken in saying that the problem upon which I have spent many days and nights is solved.

"Of course, it is possible that I am mistaken. I shall at once make machines which I expect will enable me to telegraph by any part of the earth as readily as I can within a limited distance by means of the ones I have."

Mr. Tesla was not ready to explain in detail the devices which he uses for telegraphing without wires, but made it clear that results were obtained by the use of some form of electrical oscillation, recently patented. As long ago as he said, when he was putting up telephone wires in Budapest, he observed that electrical impulses were carried long distances without the intervention of wires. This set him to investigating the electrical condition of the earth.

He became satisfied that the messages were conveyed to the telephone wires by induction.

"I have perfected my machines and got excellent results," Mr. Tesla said. "I have thought of this system of telegraphy not as a mere commercial matter, but as a means of bringing the nations of the earth closer together. I conceive that the use of this system will not do away with the use of telegraph wires, but will, on the other hand, make more work for them.

The manner in which I conceive that the system should be used is this: "Have a machine at each commercial or political center, and send out from each place, under an international agreement, all the political, financial or other news, to be read at every other part of the world at the same moment. The news could be distributed then over the wire lines or otherwise. Financial panics and even wars might be done away with this way."

Mr. Tesla says the transmission of signals is not the only result which may be achieved by his new scheme.

Lucy's pure food ice cream, none better, 90c. per gallon. 601-603 N. Y. ave. n.w.

## THE LATEST OHIO IDEA.

allowing a line of action that would drive Menelik to side with the Derwishes.

The object of the French mission, which has not yet reached the Abyssinian capital, is to get Menelik to assist France in establishing herself in a region which England has often declared should be occupied by no country but Egypt. Should the French, therefore, succeed in forming an alliance with Menelik, England might be compelled to a policy fraught with the most serious consequences.

"A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE."

Sydney Grundy's New Comedy Produced at the Newmarket.

London, June 5.—Mr. Sydney Grundy's "A Marriage of Convenience," adapted from Alexandre Dumas' four act comedy "Un Mariage Sous Louis XV.," was produced at the Haymarket Theatre tonight.

The play was well received, but it was somewhat commonplace. It was evident that in adapting it for the English stage the brilliant wit and repartees of the original play were dimmed. The work did not equal Mr. Grundy's best. Winifred Emery, William Terries, and Cyril Maude made the most of their parts.

## THE LORD'S ANNOINTED

Kaiser William Believes He Rules by Divine Right.

## HIS SUBJECTS DISSATISFIED

Murder a Lighter Crime in His Eyes Than That of Lese-Majeste.

Thousands of His Subjects Being Driven Into the Banks of the Socialists.

London, June 5.—The acquittal yesterday in Berlin of Major von Tausch, formerly chief of the political police, who was charged with high treason, forgery and perjury, has had the result of intensifying the feeling against the feudal system, which finds its most active supporter in Emperor William.

There is no firmer believer in the "divine right of kings" than Emperor William himself, and the slightest word uttered against him, if it comes to the ears of his public prosecutor, is sure to result in a trial for lese-majeste and a long term of imprisonment.

Cold-blooded murders by military officers of defenseless citizens sometimes lead to the execution of the offender, but to the Emperor, but to speak against the "Lord's anointed" is, in German law, a far more serious crime than murder. To publicly question the omnipotence of the Emperor is, generally, to land in jail with no hope of pardon, and the people are heartily tired of this condition of affairs.

The oppressive action of the law relating to lese-majeste, has driven thousands of the middle class into the ranks of the socialists, and the danger of a serious revolt against the present system is rapidly growing greater.

The attempt of the Emperor and the highest class of the nobility to foist the feudal system on the people is not only dangerous but threatens Germany. The eccentricity of the Emperor is well known, and high military officers are always fearing that he will some day take it upon himself to plunge the country into war, when he would, of course, assume supreme command, with the probable result of bringing disaster upon himself and his empire.

## THE CZAR WILL VISIT LEO.

But by No Means Must Go There Direct From Humbert's Palace.

London, June 5.—It has been decided that the Czar, upon the occasion of his approaching visit to Rome, shall, when he visits the pope, follow the plan adopted in the case of the visit of the King of Siam to his holiness. Under the peculiar conditions existing between the quinal and the Vatican, the Czar could not drive from the place of King Humbert to the residence of the pope. He will, therefore, go from the quinal to the Grand Hotel, where he will remain for a short time, and then proceed to the Vatican. All of which seems to be an outlier, to the hearing the devil around a stump, but the diplomats in Rome seem to be relieved about the weighty matter is finally disposed of. It is expected that the Czar will arrive in Rome early in September.

## NEGOTIATING WITH MENELIK.

England and France Striving With One Another for His Favor.

London, June 5.—Considerable interest attaches to the outcome of the British mission to the Negus Menelik, of Abyssinia. The object of the mission was two-fold. It was intended to counteract the influence of a French mission to Menelik and to induce him to surrender certain territory which he wrested from the Mahdi, and which England claims in behalf of Egypt. It is pretty certain that Menelik, who, since his defeat of the Italians, has an exalted opinion of himself, will not surrender territory in question unless he is compelled by force to do so, and England has a large enough contract on her hands at present in dealing with the Mahdi, without fol-

## ARREST OF THOMAS C. SMITH.

Charged With Being Implicated in the Corwin Defalcation.

New York, June 5.—Thomas C. Smith, proprietor of the large porcelain works in Brooklyn, and ex-president of the Seventeenth Ward Bank of Brooklyn, was arrested in his office this afternoon by United States Marshal Koch.

The charge is that on August 31, 1894, he unlawfully received public moneys to the amount of \$3,353.48 from his son-in-law, John Corwin, then paymaster in the United States Navy, in cancellation of the private debt. The arrest was made at the instance of Assistant United States District Attorney Roy, on information and belief.

Several months ago Corwin was arrested for misappropriation of government funds. When the son-in-law's accounts became a matter of government inquiry, Mr. Smith virtually disowned him.

Smith was released in \$500 bail.

## A SEVERE WIND STORM.

Houses Blown Down and Crops Damaged in New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., June 5.—A severe wind and rain storm passed over Louisiana last night, doing considerable damage at some points. At Monroe a shingle mill was blown down; at West Monroe the Union Oil Works were unroofed and two houses blown down; at Welsh five houses were blown down and the telephone wires badly injured; at Delta a large loaded with coal was sunk and a raft of lumber scattered and destroyed.

Some damage was done to the crops, particularly corn, but this was more than offset by the fact that the rain ended a long drought that was doing much injury.

## FLEEING FROM VESUVIUS

The Mighty Volcano Again in Violent Eruption.

A Stream of Lava Six Hundred Yards Wide Pouring From Its Mouth.

Naples, June 5.—There is great terror in the vicinity of Mount Vesuvius owing to the fact that the volcano is again in violent eruption.

Villagers are removing their household goods and fleeing to a distance, as they are afraid that the volcanic outbreak will get worse.

It is extremely dangerous to approach near the mountain, but it is known that the flow of lava from the crater covers an area a mile and a half long and 600 yards wide.

This area is constantly increasing, and it is generally agreed that the eruption is the greatest since 1872.

At that time over sixty lives were lost. One woman and two men, peasants, are reported as having been severely burned by the fiery lava.

The fact that the eruptions of Vesuvius occur within a few miles of Naples, in the thickly populated section of Italy, has given the mountain a prominence in history which it would not otherwise have attained. It is the most celebrated volcano in the world. The mountain is about 4,000 feet above the sea level.

The first great eruption of the volcano known in history was the year 79 A. D., when the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii were buried under the seas of liquid fire. For more than 1,500 years after this Vesuvius was comparatively quiet. There were occasional eruptions of a minor character. Then, on December 16, 1631, the throat of the crater opened and poured out its mass of hot rocks, lava, mud and dust. So sudden was the eruption and so rapid the flow of the burning lava that more than 18,000 persons are believed to have lost their lives.

The years 1767-7, 1779, 1794 and 1822 were marked by eruptions of a more or less serious character.

In 1870 a new period of activity began which culminated in the great eruption of 1872, the greatest eruption of modern times. Since then the volcano has been quiet.

An interesting feature of the history of the volcano is the work of Luigi Palmieri, who is known as the keeper of the crater. Although fully ninety years of age, Palmieri lives within a few hundred yards of the mouth of the crater. He is a man who has devoted fifty years of his life to the study of Vesuvius. He has a large number of specially constructed scientific instruments with which he can detect the slightest vibration in the side of the mountain.

It is his duty to foretell, if possible, the coming of an eruption, and to warn the inhabitants of the valley of the approach of danger.

As soon as there is the slightest sign of danger, men are sent rushing down the mountain side waving red flags and shouting warnings as they pass along.

## WILMINGTON CITY ELECTION.

Republican Mayor Probably Elected by About 500 Plurality.

Wilmington, Del., June 5.—At 10:30 p. m. it looks as though Henry C. McLean, Republican, has been elected mayor by about 500 plurality, and the Republican candidates for president of the council, city treasurer and city solicitor by the same plurality. Twenty-eight districts are yet to be heard from. In 1895 the Democrats elected their mayor by 268 plurality.

The single taxers have polled at least 500 votes for their ticket.

## Solemn Rumbles in Montana.

Helena, Mont., June 5.—A slight earthquake was felt here about 5:30 this morning. It lasted five seconds and was quite perceptible. Many people were aroused from slumber by the buildings vibrating. The shock was also felt at Butte, Bozeman, Deer Lodge and other points in the Rocky Mountains. It was not felt as far as Billings or west as far as Missoula.

## Murdered and Thrown Overboard.

South Amboy, N. J., June 5.—The body of William Duimel, of 125 Ewen street, Brooklyn, N. Y., was found floating in the bay here this morning. He came to his death this morning and is thought to have been murdered. There was every indication that he had been dead when thrown into the water. His coat was tied around his head.

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## IT LOOKS LIKE TREACHERY

The Porte Making Extraordinary Preparation for War.

## GRAVE APPREHENSIONS FELT

Orders Issued by the Sultan's Minister, Through All the Turkish Provinces, Calling for the Drafting and Forwarding of Troops of All Classes to Constantinople.

Constantinople, June 5.—At a late hour last night the council of ministers issued orders to the governors of the various provinces to form with the quickest dispatch commissions for drafting and forwarding troops of all classes, and to hurry all the reserves of war material to Constantinople.

The operations employed in the imperial ammunition factory here are being rushed night and day in manufacturing cartridges for the small caliber Mauser rifles.

Transport cruisers arrived this morning at Ismid, fifty-six miles southeast of here, and are unloading troops.

This action of the Porte, in face of its apparent sincerity in entering upon the peace negotiations, has disconcerted the ambassadors and excited the populace.

The gravest apprehensions are everywhere felt regarding the intentions of the Porte.

## THE SEA ARMISTICE.

It Is Signed by the Turkish and Greek Delegates.

Athens, June 5.—The sea armistice was signed today by the Turkish and Greek delegates.

This armistice is subject to the following conditions: The Greek fleet will quit Ottoman waters. Vessels under Turkish or neutral flags, bound to or returning from Turkish ports, and vessels north of the armistice line will not be examined.

Vessels carrying troops and munitions for the Turkish army will not be allowed to enter ports north of the line. The Turkish fleet must not leave the Dardanelles. The dispatch of reinforcements to garrison towns in the Archipelago is prohibited. The re-embarking of the Turkish troops by way of ports south of the armistice line is permitted on condition that the vessels may be visited by consuls of the powers residing in the nearest town.

The entry of Greek men-of-war into the Gulf of Ambracia is permitted.

The land armistice was signed on June 3 between the Turkish and Greek military commanders in Thessaly and Epirus. Both armistices are to continue until the conclusion of the peace negotiations.

In the event that these prove abortive, either party must give twenty-four hours'